

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name DeBarr Historic District
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number See continuation sheet N/A not for publication
city, town Norman N/A vicinity
state Oklahoma code OK county Cleveland code 027 zip code 73069

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>99</u>	<u>39</u>	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>99</u>	<u>39</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. N/A See continuation sheet.

[Signature]
Signature of certifying official
Oklahoma Historical Society, SHPO
State or Federal agency and bureau

Nov. 18, 1991
Date

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

State or Federal agency and bureau

Date

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Entered in the National Register
[Signature] 12/27/91

[Signature] Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Bungalow/Craftsman
Prairie School
Italian Renaissance

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK
walls WOOD
BRICK
roof ASPHALT
other N/A

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 2 Page 1

Location: Includes the 700 block of DeBarr, the 100 and 200 blocks of West Duffy, the 700 block of Jenkins, the 700, 800, and 900 blocks of Monnett, the 200 block of Eddington, the 200 block of McCullough, and the 1 200, and 300 blocks of East Boyd.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1

Architectural Classification

Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival
Tudor Revival
Colonial Revival
Other: Shotgun

Materials

Walls STUCCO

Summary

The DeBarr Historic District is an early twentieth-century residential neighborhood adjacent to the northern boundary of the University of Oklahoma. It encompasses approximately six blocks of houses and consists of 138 structures, of which 99 are contributing elements. Bungalow is the predominate style of architecture, although other styles such as Prairie School, Colonial Revival, and Tudor Revival can be found. Directly south of the district, at the north end of the University of Oklahoma campus, are three- and four-story red brick Collegiate Gothic buildings. However, a few high-rise structures have been constructed over the past thirty years. In 1991 a thirteen-story red brick Modern Movement high-rise, the Sarkey Energy Center, was completed. It is located directly south of the DeBarr Historic District. To the west of the district is the Campus Corner area, a small, four-block commercial district. The commercial buildings in the Campus Corner area were built between 1915 and 1955 and are generally one- or two-story brick structures with typical commercial storefronts. A few of the buildings in the commercial area are designed in the Mission Revival style. The Waggoner-Larsh neighborhood, a slightly older residential section of the city, is directly north of the district. Norman, the county seat of Cleveland County, is seventeen miles south of Oklahoma City and abuts Interstate 35. The DeBarr Historic District has maintained its historical and architectural integrity.

Description

The DeBarr Historic District encompasses five full blocks and two partial blocks adjacent to the north edge of the University of Oklahoma. The district is quite distinct and separated from other neighborhoods. Boyd Street, a four-lane street, separates the campus from the surrounding residential areas and serves as the southern edge of the district. The Campus Corner district, a small commercial area developed between 1915 and 1950, serves as the western edge of the district, and the Santa Fe Railroad tracks serve as the eastern boundary. The northern boundary is formed by the edge of the Waggoner-Larsh neighborhood, a turn-of-the-century residential area.

The original townsite of Norman was laid perpendicular to the Santa Fe Railroad tracks; as a result, the oldest streets run roughly from southwest to northeast and southeast to northwest. At the northern edge of the DeBarr Historic District the streets change to the traditional cardinal grid pattern.

Constructed between 1907 and the beginning of World War II, the district is a display of the living quarters available to both students and faculty in the early years of the University of Oklahoma. DeBarr Avenue is

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

most typical of this era and is lined with two- and three-story Bungalows and Prairie style residences, which were built to accommodate boarding rooms for single persons and also to serve as sorority and fraternity houses. Twenty-five percent of the district was built before 1918 and 62 percent of the district was built between 1918 and 1925, resulting in a total of 87 percent of the houses in the district constructed prior to 1926. These structures are characterized by low-pitched roofs with wide overhangs and large front porches with massive columns.

The Bungalow dominates the neighborhood, although excellent examples of the Prairie School, also popular during the early years of the district's development, can be found. Common identifying characteristics of the Bungalow style generally include a one-story plan, a gabled roof, gabled front porches, exposed rafter tails, and decorative beams. Common to both styles are the massive porch supports with masonry piers and wooden columns. The Prairie School, common between 1905 and 1915, is well-represented in the DeBarr Historic District. Characteristics of the style include a square, two-story plan, a low-pitched hipped roof with wide eaves, full-facade porches with hipped roofs supported by massive square porch columns, and simply designed detailing. The DeBarr Historic District reflects this blend of architectural elements with few exceptions to these two styles. Two notable exceptions, however, are a three-story brick Italian Renaissance building at 701 DeBarr, which once housed a fraternity, and a Mission Revival sorority house 103 West Boyd.

While the district appears to be dominated by larger homes, built to serve as boarding establishments, 48 percent of the houses are one-story, single-family residences. Clapboard sheathing is used throughout the district, but a few red-brick structures and a small number of stucco residences also appear along the streets. Building setbacks of approximately twenty-five feet are typical of neighborhoods of this period and provide room for sidewalks and front lawns.

Also important to the district are the number of one- and two-story backyard apartments. Common are two-story garage apartments, often with the garage converted to serve as an apartment. One-story garages, built at the same time as the associated residences, are also common to the area. Some of these buildings have also been converted to small apartments. Very few of either the two-story garage apartments or the one-story garages or one-story converted garage apartments are completely visible from the street. Two-story garage apartments, visible from the street, have been counted as either contributing or noncontributing properties. One-story garages and one-story garage conversions have not been individually listed unless the garage is both visible from the street and has been substantially altered.

The boundary lines include only those properties that share the historical characteristics of the neighborhood although a few noncontributing retail and offices spaces (circa 1965-1985) fall within the district's southern boundary. The district's consistency of scale, material, architectural styles, and setback contribute to its delineation as a visually cohesive unit.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 3

The following is a description of the district's most significant buildings:

- 1 **Casa Blanca (Alpha Chi Omega Sorority House).** 103 W. Boyd. Built 1925. Casa Blanca was designed in a Spanish Eclectic interpretation of the Mission Revival style by the firm of Moore and Weymess-Smith of Oklahoma City in 1925. It was built as a sorority house for the Alpha Chi Omega sorority. This two-story, L-shaped building has two wings which extend at right angles with the entry located at the intersection. A small balcony with two sets of narrow French doors is located directly above the arched plank entry door. The oak casement windows are surrounded by engaged Solomonic columns. The exterior is stuccoed and the roof is covered with red clay tiles. The building was rehabilitated in 1988 in a certified rehabilitation (NR 1989). (Photos 20, 21)
- 2 **Beta Theta Phi Fraternity House.** 701 DeBarr C. 1915. This building was designed in the Italia Renaissance Revival style. A hipped roof with brick dormers covers the three stories and a full basement. This style is always interpreted with stucco or masonry; in this case the building is buff brick laid in Flemish rowlock bond. The building is situated such that the narrow end of the building faces the street, and the entry, located on the long elevation of the structure, faces southward to the next lot. The rear of the building faces Duffy Street. A wide flight of stairs leads to a porch with open arches. The top two floors were designed with a central hall from front to rear. Individual rooms and community bathrooms are located on either side of the hallway. The first floor was used as the house mother's apartment and a common room and dining room for members. The fraternity moved into their new house at 800 Chautauqua in 1929. This house appears to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. (Photos 24, 25)
- 3 **708 DeBarr. C.** 1916. This frame residence is an excellent example of a two-story Bungalow. Sheathed with clapboards, the main body of the house is covered with a steeply pitched gabled roof which also covers an incorporated full-facade porch. The porch piers are stuccoed, with battered wooden columns. The railing wall is solid stucco with a concrete cap. Two gabled dormers, one large and one small, are located on the front elevation of the house. The larger one has a set of triplet double-hung windows with three panes in the upper sash and one pane in the lower. The rafters are exposed, and under the front gable are three triangular knee braces. The smaller dormer, located to the south of the larger one, has the same elements except for the substitution of one small window with three panes. (Photos 30, 31)
- 4 **Thomas E. and Daisy Armstrong Clement/Besse Clement House.** 710 DeBarr. Built 1914. This two-and-one-half-story frame residence is an excellent example of the Prairie style of architecture. Sheathed with horizontal clapboards, the wide open eaves of the front porch, the main roof, and the dormer roofs accentuate the horizontality of the structure. Repeating exposed beam ends are located under the boxed eaves. The entrance is a single wooden door with multiple panes. Side lights with similar pane configurations are located on either side. The entry way, the windows, and the side doors have wide, plain surrounds. The windows on the lower floors have nine panes over one single pane. The windows on the upper floor have a double row of eight small panes over a large single pane. A wide, full-facade porch with flat roof and brick columns covers the front elevation. The columns are tied together with solid brick railing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 4

walls capped with concrete. A brick chimney is located on the north elevation of the house. A bay window also on the north elevation. Hipped dormers are on the front and side elevations. (Photos 33, 34)

5 **Dr. Sardis Roy and Florena Hadsell House.** 720 DeBarr. C. 1920. This two-story house is typical of the simply designed Prairie style residences which, in many cases, begin with a Foursquare main body. Hipped roofs cover the main body, the full-facade porch, and the single dormer. The wide, open eaves are underlined with a plain, wide, wooden cornice. The porch columns and railing walls are brick. One-half of the front porch has been infilled; however, the windows in the porch infill match the original windows, which are visible on the second story. (Photos 38, 39)

6 **Errett Rains and Lola Wilda North Newby House.** 730 DeBarr. Built 1914. This two-story residence used the massing of the Colonial Revival style, with a one-story Bungalow-style porch and a gabled roof at the front facade. A side-gabled roof covers the porch and is supported with brick piers and narrow battered wooden columns. A row of dentils, borrowed from the Colonial style, are used across the front-facing gable end of the porch. Triangular knee braces are used under the eaves of both the main roof and the roof of the porch. The house is sheathed with clapboards. The entrance is a single door with four lights. The windows are double hung with four panes over one pane in the bottom sash. The residence has a brick ridge chimney. (Photos 40, 41)

7 **John and Emma C. Hardie House.** 734 DeBarr. Built 1921. This two-story asymmetrical, stuccoed residence is an excellent example of the Prairie School architecture, combined with elements of the Mission Revival style, both popular architectural styles between 1890 and 1920. The massive porch piers, the gabled roof dormer and the gable over the front entrance are typical of the Prairie School. The red tile covering the roof and the stuccoed exterior, however, are characteristics of the Mission Revival style. The gable over the entry is offset by the front facing gable, which is located on the roof. The porch columns are brick and are connected with a brick balustrade of individual brick columns. The entire balustrade is capped with concrete. The eaves are wide and return at the intersecting gables. The windows appear as singles, pairs and triplets. The triplets have one larger window in between two smaller, double hung windows. The upper sashes have multiple vertical panes over a single lower sash. A stuccoed chimney is located on the south elevation. The front porch has been glassed-in, but this addition does not change the original design or affect the integrity of the residence. (Photos 43, 44)

8 **751 DeBarr. C.** 1914. The residence at 751 DeBarr is the only Neoclassical cottage in the DeBarr Historic District. The one-story frame cottage is sheathed with narrow clapboards with a wide, wooden frieze below the boxed eave. The roof is hipped, with a slight flare. A dormer with a similar roof is perched on the front elevation. The front of the residence has a bay window on the north and a small porch on the south. The porch is supported with classical wooden columns on decorative concrete-block piers (circa 1914). The original wooden flooring of the porch remains intact. (Photos 49, 50)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5

Dr. Roy and Frances P. Gittinger House. 225 W Duffy. C. 1916. This frame residence is an excellent example of a one-and-one-half-story Bungalow. A front-gabled roof covers the body of the residence, with an intersecting gable over the upper half-story. The gable ends have triangular knee braces, and the sheathing is partly narrow clapboards and partly wooden shingles. Located on the gable end, under the eaves, is a set of triplet windows covered with a shed roof. Exposed rafter tails are under the eaves. The full-facade front porch is incorporated under the roof and is supported with four Doric Order wooden columns with simple capitals and bases. The columns are on quarry-faced stone piers. The stone is also used for the foundation. The columns are connected by a solid band of vertical clapboards. The entrance is symmetrically located and has a single, oversized wooden panel entry door with lights. Two identical triplet windows are on either side of the entry door. The middle window is a large, single pane, and the smaller windows on either side have four small panes in the upper part with one single pane in the lower two-thirds. A brick eave wall chimney is located on the east elevation. (Photos 83, 84)

724 Jenkins. C. 1930. (Photos 117, 118) This one-and-one-half story brick residence is an excellent example of the Tudor Revival style. Typical elements include the front facade dominated by two steeply pitched cross gables, a steeply pitched roof, and tall, narrow windows. The windows on the front elevation are framed with Solomonic columns. Additional features include cut stone used to accentuate the brick pattern, arched doorways, and jerkinhead gable ends. The roof is covered with diamond-patterned Belgian tile. This same material is also used in the gable ends, mimicking half-timbers.

747 Jenkins. C. 1922. (Photos 131, 132) This two and one-half-story, buff-brick, Prairie style residence has a full-facade, one-story porch with a hipped roof. The house is divided into two bays, each articulated with triplet windows. Shed dormers are located on each of the four elevations. Massive, square brick columns support the porch. One-third of the porch has been enclosed with vertical, wooden siding, but the siding does not significantly alter the integrity of the property. A brick wall chimney is located on the south elevation. This is an excellent example of a historic rooming house.

234 McCullough Street. C. 1922. (Photos 173, 174) The residence at 234 McCullough is the only shotgun residence in the DeBarr Historic District. It is located at the end of the street, next to the railroad tracks. The long, linear, one-room-wide structure has a front-gabled roof. A gabled roof also covers the porch, which has tapered, wooden column supports with simple classical capitals. A lattice pattern decorates the gable of the roof. The rafter tails are exposed under the eaves.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 6

CONTRIBUTING PROPERTIES

East Boyd

201 E. Boyd. C. 1920. (Photos 4, 5) This one-story frame Bungalow residence has a full-facade, screened-in porch with the original tapered wooden columns, which rest on top of brick piers. Exposed rafters and false beam ends are used and are typical of the Bungalow style. An oriel window is located on the west facade of the house.

205 E. Boyd. C. 1916. This two-story frame Bungalow residence has a full-facade porch and original tapered columns on top of concrete piers. The front-facing gable is punctuated with large, simple brackets. Rafters tails are exposed.

211 E. Boyd. C. 1930. (Photos 7, 8) This two-story frame Tudor Revival residence is sheathed with wooden shingles. A steeply pitched gabled roof identifies the enclosed entry porch. The entrance into the porch is a pointed arch. A two-story front-facing gable encloses both the first and second floor windows. Four identical windows with 3/1 sashes pierce the first floor of the front elevation. A pair of identical windows are located on the second level.

217 E. Boyd. C. 1922. This one-story frame Bungalow has a full-facade porch with original tapered columns on top of brick piers. A simple, rectangular balustrade connects the piers. Typical of the style, the house has exposed rafter tails and false beams under the eaves.

225 E. Boyd. C. 1922. This one-story frame Bungalow has an extended front porch with a gabled roof. Typical of the style, the house has exposed rafter tails and false beams under the eaves.

301 E. Boyd. C. 1918. This house is a one-story frame Bungalow with a full-facade porch and original tapered columns on top of brick piers. Exposed rafter tails are under the eaves, and false beam ends are located under the gables.

305 E. Boyd. C. 1922. This one-story frame Bungalow has a partial porch supported by square brick columns. A simple balustrade with thin, rectangular supports connects the brick piers. A stuccoed chimney is located on the east elevation near a screened side porch, which has an intersecting, gabled roof.

Vest Boyd

Casa Blanca/Alpha Chi Omega Sorority House. 103 W. Boyd. C. 1925. (Photo 20, 21)
See #1 description under district's most significant buildings.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7

DeBarr Avenue

Beta Theta Phi Fraternity House. 701 DeBarr. C. 1915. (Photos 24, 25)
See #2 description under district's most significant buildings.

0 **708 DeBarr. C. 1916. (Photos 30, 31)**
See #3 description under district's most significant buildings.

1 **Thomas E. and Daisy Armstrong Clement House. 710 DeBarr. Built 1914.**
See #4 description under district's most significant buildings. (Photos 33, 34)

2 **Dr. Sardis Roy and Florena Hadsell House. 720 DeBarr. C. 1920. (Photos 38, 39)**
See #5 description under district's most significant buildings.

3 **725 DeBarr. C. 1922. This one-and-one-half-story residence is designed in the Bungalow style. The full-facade porch is covered with a gabled roof and supported by rectangular brick columns with the original tapered wooden columns on top. False beam ends are located under the eaves and on the gable ends. The foundation is concrete block, circa 1922.**

4 **Errett Rains and Lola Wilda North Newby House. 730 DeBarr. Built 1914. (Photos 40, 41)**
See #6 description under district's most significant buildings.

5 **731 DeBarr. C. 1922. This two-and-one-half-story frame Prairie style residence has a full facade porch, which has been partially infilled. Pent roofs extend across the front facade connecting the ends of the gable, providing a cover for the paired, symmetrically placed upper-story windows. It has a cross-gabled roof. The partial infill of the porch does not affect the integrity of the residence.**

6 **John and Emma C. Hardie House. 734 DeBarr. Built 1921. (Photos 43, 44)**
See #7 description under district's most significant buildings.

7 **737 DeBarr. C. 1920. This two-story, red brick Colonial Revival style residence has a raised basement. A central hipped roof with cross gables is covered with Belgium slate roofing. The single entry door with side lights is protected by an entry porch with a flat roof and a simple entablature. Square wooden columns support the porch roof. A gabled dormer is located on the north elevation. Cornice returns, a characteristic of the style, are used. The gable end is shingled. There is a brick wall chimney on the north elevation.**

8 **740 DeBarr. C. 1921. This two-and-one-half-story frame residence with a hipped roof and hipped central dormer is designed in the Prairie style. The house is divided into three bays. The outside bays are articulated on the second floor with pairs of windows flanked by single windows. The middle bay has a set o**

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 8

paired windows. Brick columns support the porch roof (partially enclosed porch). A porte cochere is located on the north elevation. The partial infill of the porch does not affect the integrity of the residence.

19 746 DeBarr. C. 1922. This two-story front-gabled residence with a side porch is designed in the Bungalow style. Exposed rafters and triangular knee braces, typical of this style, can be seen under the eaves and on the gable ends. Originally a full-facade porch was located on both the first and second floors. Both have been converted to be used as interior space (circa 1930). The structure is frame and covered with clapboard sheathing. Because the porch was altered during the period of significance, the integrity of the residence has not been affected.

20 750 DeBarr. C. 1920. This is a two-story, low-pitched, hipped-roof, Prairie style residence. The front porch is partially incorporated under the second floor. The original brick piers with paired square wooden mini-columns support the hipped porch roof. Located at the peak of the hipped roof is a square cupola with a hipped roof. The structure is frame and is sheathed with clapboards.

21 750 1/2 DeBarr. C. 1934. 750 1/2 DeBarr is located behind 750 DeBarr. It is a two-story garage apartment with a hipped roof. Because of its size and visibility from the street, this property has been counted individually as a contributing resource to the historic district.

22 751 DeBarr. C. 1914. (Photos 49, 50)
See #8 description under district's most significant buildings.

23 752 DeBarr. C. 1920. This two-story frame residence with a side-gabled roof and a front-facing, second-story wall dormer is designed in the Bungalow style. Clapboard siding, exposed rafter tails, and triangular knee braces are used. A second smaller gable is located on the roof to the south of the wall dormer. The single, original entry has side lights. The windows are double-hung with a 6/1 pane pattern. A brick side chimney is located on the south elevation. One-half of the porch is enclosed. The original design of the porch remains and the overall integrity of the residence is not affected.

24 Kappa Alpha Theta House. 755 DeBarr. C. 1916. (Photos 52, 53) This two-story frame Bungalow has a full-facade porch. Under the gable ends of the steeply pitched front-gabled roof are rafter tails and triangular knee braces. One set of triplet 4/1 double-hung windows are centered on the second floor. The original balustrade has been changed to brick, and the original porch columns replaced with wrought iron. These changes are minor and do not affect the integrity of the residence.

25 Delta Delta Delta Sorority House. 757 DeBarr. C. 1914. (Photos 54, 55, Historic Photo 230) This two-story, square, dark-red brick residence with a hipped roof was designed in a modified Prairie style. A full-facade porch is incorporated under the second floor and is supported with brick columns and solid brick masonry walls. Cast stone sills are used on the windows. A one-story brick garage has been attached to the north elevation (construction date unknown). The original clapboard facade was covered with red brick in

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 9

1925. Because the alteration occurred during the period of significance, the integrity of the residence has not been affected. The porch has been glassed-in, but this alteration does not affect the original design and the integrity of the building remains intact.

26 760 DeBarr. C. 1922. This two-story, frame Prairie residence has characteristics typical of that style of architecture. A full-facade porch covers the first floor and is supported with brick piers and tapered wooden columns with a solid brick railing wall. The hipped roof is repeated by the hipped roof of the porch. The house is divided into three bays; pairs of windows are located on the outer bays of the second floor, with an individual window in the center bay. Wide, closed eaves surround the residence.

27 763 DeBarr. C. 1914. (Historic Photograph 231) This two-and-one-half-story frame Bungalow residence has a full facade porch, with brick piers and tapered wooden columns incorporated under an extended second floor. Triangular knee braces are located under the gable ends.

28 764 DeBarr. C. 1921. This one-and-one-half-story frame Bungalow residence has a full-facade porch incorporated under the main roof. A large gabled dormer is centrally located on the roof. Triangular knee braces are used under the eaves to articulate the style. Massive square porch supports cross the front of the porch. The original single entry door and side lights remain. The attic has a paired set of windows.

29 Fredrik and Signey Holmberg House. 766 DeBarr. Built in 1914. (Photos 58, 59) This two-story frame Bungalow has a full-facade quarry-faced stone porch. Rough-cut stone is used to sheath the entire first floor, with limestone sills and lintels used for the doors and windows. The upper story of the residence has been covered with asbestos siding. Gables are alternately located on the first and second floors. Over the entry of the first floor porch is a front gable, and over a large wall dormer on the second floor on the opposite side is a second gable. The front door is oversized. Exposed rafter tails are used under the eaves. The second-floor wooden clapboards have been covered with asbestos shingles and the original wooden columns of the porch have been exchanged for wrought iron. A one-story garage, without a door, has been attached to the north side of the residence. It is covered with a cross-gabled roof, similar in style to the original roof of the residence. This addition is compatible with the original design and does not affect the integrity of the residence.

30 783 DeBarr. C. 1919. (Historic Photograph 233) This two-story, three-bay, square frame residence designed in the Bungalow style. The hipped roof of the structure is repeated on the hipped roof of the full-facade porch. The porch is supported by brick piers and tapered wooden columns. A wooden balustrade connects each pier and column. Exposed rafter tails are under the eaves of the house on all elevations. The house is divided into three bays in the front; each bay is articulated by pairs of double-hung windows. On the first floor there are triplet windows on the outside bays surrounding a single entry door. A brick chimney is located on the north facade, and there is a bay window on the south elevation.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 10

East Duffy Street

1 101 E. Duffy. C. 1922. (Photos 63, 64) This one-story Colonial Revival cottage has a side-gabled roof with narrow eaves. The entrance is centrally located and is covered with a gabled entry porch supported with wooden brackets. Paired windows on either side of the entry consist of 6/6 sashes with wide, wooden surrounds. It is a frame structure with clapboard sheathing.

2 103 E. Duffy. C. 1922. This one-story Colonial Revival cottage has a side-gabled roof with narrow eaves. The entrance is centrally located and is covered with a gabled entry porch supported with wooden brackets. Paired windows on either side of the entry consist of 6/6 sashes with wide, wooden surrounds. It is a frame structure with clapboard sheathing.

3 109 E. Duffy. C. 1916. This one-story frame Bungalow has a front-gabled roof. An incorporated side porch is supported by a bay window with a shed roof. An oriel window, pierced by three sashes with 6/1 lights is located on the front facade of the residence.

4 113 E. Duffy. C. 1916. (Photos 66, 67) This one-story frame Bungalow has a front-gabled main roof and an extended gabled roof over an offset entry porch. Rafter tails are located under the eaves.

5 115 E. Duffy. C. 1916. This one-story, frame Bungalow has a front-gabled main roof and an extended gabled roof over a central entry porch. The porch columns are square wooden columns. Rafter tails are located under the eaves. Triangular knee braces are located under the gable ends. The door is a single door with single, double-hung windows on either side. The windows have a single pane in each sash.

6 117 and 117 1/2 E. Duffy. C. 1920. This one-story Bungalow residence has a dropped, gabled roof over the porch, which is supported by tapered brick columns. Brackets and exposed rafter tails, indicative of the style, are also used.

West Duffy Street

7 209 W. Duffy. C. 1922. This one-and-one-half-story frame Bungalow residence has a full-facade porch incorporated under the attic story. The porch columns are quarry-faced cast-concrete blocks. The roof is cross-gabled with shingles on each of the gable ends. A pair of double-hung windows is centered directly over the porch. An exterior stair has been added on the west elevation. Narrow clapboards are used as sheathing.

8 215 W. Duffy. C. 1922. (Photos 81, 82) This is a two-story, front-gabled frame Bungalow with a full-facade shed porch. Rafter tails are exposed, and triangular knee braces are under the gable ends. A single entry door with side lights remains. Tapered wooden porch columns support the gabled roof. The windows are paired and double-hung with wide wooden surrounds. A bay window is located on the west elevation.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 11

The entry is offset with original door and sidelights. The foundation is concrete. There are oriel windows on the west elevation.

- 39 **Dr. Roy and Frances P. Gittinger House.** 225 W. Duffy. C. 1916. (Photos 83, 84)
See #9 description under district's most significant buildings.

Eddington Street

40 207 Eddington. C. 1922. This two-story brick garage apartment is designed in the Bungalow style and is located at the rear of 719 Monnett. The garage doors are located on the west elevation; the entrance is located on the south elevation. An interior staircase leads to the upstairs apartment. A hipped roof covers a small entry porch for the apartment on the ground floor. It was originally built as a garage apartment, but appears to serve as a single-family structure (upper level only).

41 209-211 Eddington. C. 1916. (Photos 89, 90) This one-and-one-half-story frame gable-front residence has a full-facade porch supported by brick piers and tapered wooden columns. The detailing is limited to corner boards with modest capitals and a simple cornice under the eaves and also under the gable ends. A hipped roof covers the porch. The foundation is decorative concrete blocks.

42 212 Eddington. C. 1922. (Photos 92, 93) This one-story, frame, Bungalow style residence with a front-gabled roof is typical of many of the residences on Eddington Street. A front-gabled roof covers the body of the house with a slightly dropped, gabled roof over the full-facade porch. The porch piers are covered with horizontal siding with a tapered wooden column extending to the edge of the porch roof. The gable end of the porch is filled with narrow, vertical wooden slats creating a negative-positive effect. The rafter tails are exposed. The foundation is made of decorative concrete blocks.

43 218 Eddington. C. 1910. This one-story frame Bungalow residence has a front-gabled roof with triangular knee braces under the gables. An entry porch covers most of the front facade and is covered with a shed roof with exposed rafters. Paired windows are located under the top gable.

Jenkins Avenue

44 702 Jenkins. C. 1922. (Photos 101, 102) This one-story frame Bungalow has a front-gabled roof with a second gable extending over an offset entry porch. Square brick piers with tapered wooden columns support the porch roof. False beams and rafter tails, typical of the style, are used. The window pattern is 3/1. The exterior is sheathed with clapboards, and the foundation is brick.

45 706 Jenkins. C. 1922. (Photos 104, 105). This one-and-one-half-story Airplane Bungalow has a front-gabled roof with a second front-gabled roof extending over a full-facade porch. The window pattern is 3/1. The house is very similar to 702 Jenkins. It is a frame structure with clapboard sheathing.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 12

- 46 **Goldia Cooksey House.** 707 Jenkins. C. 1914. (Photos 107, 108) This one-story frame Bungalow residence has a partial porch supported by concrete block piers and tapered wooden columns. A hipped roof covers the body of the house, with a gabled porch. Clapboards sheath the exterior with prominent sideboards.
- 47 710 Jenkins. C. 1916. This one-story frame Tudor Revival residence has a partial porch supported by brick piers. Originally constructed as a square frame residence with a hipped roof, an addition was added to the front of the house, c. 1925.
- 48 715 Jenkins. C. 1920. (Photo 111, 112) This one-story, frame Bungalow has repeating front-gabled roof over the main body of the house, over the front entry porch, and over a room which extends past the front wall of the main body. Triangular knee braces are under the gable ends and the rafter tails are exposed. Elephantine, stuccoed columns support the porch. The exterior is sheathed with clapboards.
- 49 717 Jenkins. C. 1922. This one-story Bungalow has an L-shaped porch supported by concrete block piers and tapered wooden columns. Brackets and exposed rafter tails, indicative of this style, are present.
- 50 718 Jenkins. C. 1916. (Photos 114, 115). This one-story, frame Bungalow residence has a full-facade, screened-in porch supported by tapered brick columns. Protruding bricks are placed in an unusual brick pattern on the tapered brick porch columns. Exposed rafters, a gabled dormer, and an oriel window are present. The exterior is sheathed with asbestos siding that has a flat, grainy pattern. The architectural integrity of the residence has been maintained because all of the primary architectural elements remain.
- 51 719 Jenkins. C. 1922. One-story, frame, front-gabled Bungalow with a central brick chimney. The porch is supported with one stuccoed pier and a tapered wooden column. Triangular knee braces and exposed rafter tails extend from under the eaves and gables. A shed roof extends from the front elevation and covers a set of triplet windows. Located behind 719 Jenkins is 723 Jenkins, circa 1922. It is a one-story garage apartment with clapboard siding and a gabled roof. The garage has not been altered and is not counted separately from the main resource.
- 52 724 Jenkins. C. 1930. (Photos 117, 118)
See #10 description of district's most significant structures.
- 53 728 Jenkins. C. 1922. The hipped roof on this one-story brick Bungalow makes this residence distinctive. A wide, simple entablature surrounds the house under the eaves. A full-facade porch is incorporated under the roof and is supported by piers and columns typical of the style. The piers are brick and the columns are tapered wood. A solid brick railing wall connects the piers and is capped with concrete. Wide closed eaves are used rather than the open eave with exposed rafter tails.
- 54 730 Jenkins. C. 1922. This is a two-story, frame, Colonial Revival style residence with a side-gabled

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 13

roof. The windows are paired with 5/1 panes. It has an offset entry porch with square wooden columns supporting a flat roof with a simple entablature. The side porch has been enclosed. The residence has a brick foundation.

65 731 Jenkins. C. 1922. (Photos 119, 120) This two-story, frame, Colonial Revival house is covered with a side-gabled roof, which is articulated with exposed rafter tails typical of the Bungalow style. The front porch has a classical surround with a broken pediment at the entrance. There is no porch. The windows are double hung with 9/9 panes. The exterior is sheathed with wide clapboards. This house was moved from College Street to Jenkins in 1982 when the Catlett Music Center was constructed on the university campus. Although few Colonial Revival style residences are located in the DeBarr Historic District, the house at 731 Jenkins was constructed two blocks west of campus during the early 1920's and should not be considered an intrusion.

66 734 Jenkins. C. 1922. (Photos 122, 123) This two-story, frame, Prairie style house has an extended full-facade front porch and porte cochere. It is sheathed with clapboards. The main body of the house has a gabled roof; a flat roof parapet covers the porch. Massive brick columns are used for porch supports. The porch has been enclosed with glass and screens. However, because the original design of the porch remains, the alterations do not affect the architectural integrity of the house.

67 735 Jenkins. C. 1920. This one-story, frame Bungalow is typical of the style. A front facing gable is accentuated with triangular knee braces, while a tapered wooden column on sandstone piers supports an extended gabled porch roof. There is a shed roof over the front window. The foundation is sandstone.

68 Cora Lee Monical House. 737 Jenkins. C. 1916. (Photos 125, 126) This one-story frame Bungalow has a wrap-around porch. A gabled roof extends over the entry and wraps around the porch. A pergola abuts the south wall of the house.

69 741 Jenkins. C. 1922. This is a one-story frame Bungalow with a front-facing gable. Brick piers with tapered wooden columns support the porch. There is a single entry with wide side lights.

70 744 Jenkins. C. 1919. (Photos 128, 129) This one-story frame Bungalow has an enclosed porch supported with brick piers and tapered columns. A dominating front gable faces the street. There is also a brick chimney on the north elevation and a brick foundation. Because the original design of the porch remains, the alterations do not affect the integrity of the residence.

71 745 Jenkins. C. 1920. This is a one-and-one-half-story, frame Bungalow residence. The porch has brick columns and a wooden balustrade. A central gable wall dormer has paired windows with 3/1 panes.

72 746 Jenkins. C. 1920. This simple residence is a one-story, frame Bungalow with exposed rafter tail and brackets. 746 1/2 Jenkins is a one-story garage apartment. The garage apartment has not been altered.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 14

and is not counted separately from the main resource.

- 53 747 Jenkins. C. 1922. (Photos 131, 132).
See #11 description of district's most significant buildings.
- 54 **Oscar Andreas Joseph and Martha Lehrer House.** 750 Jenkins. C. 1921. (Photos 136, 137) This one-story, frame Bungalow residence has a side-gabled roof with an extended gabled roof over the entry porch. The roof is supported by large, brick, square columns, and rafter tails can be seen under the eaves. A chimney is located on the north elevation. The windows are 4/1 and double hung. The exterior sheathing is composed of clapboards.
- 55 756 Jenkins. C. 1922. This one-story, frame Bungalow residence has a front-gabled roof, which extends over a full-facade porch. The porch is supported with large, square, brick piers with tapered wooden columns. False beams and rafter tails are located under the eaves.
- 56 **Ernest C. Ross House/Theodore H. Brewer House.** 763 Jenkins C. 1922. (Photos 142, 143). This one-and-one-half-story, frame Bungalow residence has a side-gabled roof with a large gabled dormer centrally located on the front facade. Four windows are centered under the gable of the upper story. A full-facade porch is incorporated under the roof and supported by large, square, brick piers with tapered wooden columns. Under the eaves are exposed rafter tails, and extended beam ends are under the gables. A deck has been added to the rear but is not visible from the street. The house continues to maintain its architectural integrity.
- 57 765 Jenkins. C. 1916. This is a two-and-one-half-story, frame Prairie style residence. Four brick columns support the full-facade porch. It has a side-gabled roof.
- McCullough Street**
- 58 208 McCullough Street. C. 1922. This one-story, frame Bungalow residence has a front-gabled roof with a full-facade porch. Exposed rafter tails are located under the eaves. The entry is centrally located, with 6/1 windows on either side of the door.
- 59 212 McCullough Street. C. 1922. This one-story, frame Minimal Traditional residence has a side-gabled main roof and a front-gabled roof over the porch. The foundation is concrete block. The entry is an offset door. There are no eaves. Wide wooden surrounds and corner boards are used for decoration.
- 70 216-218 McCullough Street. C. 1922. This one-story, frame Bungalow is a duplex. It has a front clipped-gable roof and a full-facade porch with wooden columns. Exposed rafter tails are located under the eaves. The foundation is brick. There is a central chimney.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 15

71 220 McCullough Street. C. 1922. (Photos 158, 159) This two-story, frame Colonial Revival residence has an enclosed entry porch (original). The original porch has a flat roof with a balustraded deck. The roof of the porch is supported by wooden Tuscan columns. The wooden front door has sidelights with vertical panes. The residence is divided into three bays, each bay articulated by twin windows that have 4/1 panes. A brick chimney is located on the west end of the house. At the side-gabled roof, the gable ends return, to create a pediment motif. Behind 220 McCullough is 220 1/2 McCullough, a one-story garage apartment. The garage apartment has not been altered and is not counted separately from the main resource.

72 221 McCullough Street. C. 1922. This one-and-one-half-story frame residence is a Bungalow. An extended full-facade porch is supported by square, brick piers and wooden columns. A centrally located dormer is on the front facade, with two sets of twin windows. There are exposed rafters under the eaves and triangular knee braces under the gable ends.

73 223 McCullough Street. C. 1922. This one-story, frame Bungalow residence has an extended gabled roof over the porch, which is slightly lower than the gabled roof over the body of the house. The porch is supported with brick piers and tapered wooden columns. The balustrade is wooden. Behind 223 McCullough is 223 1/2 McCullough, a two-story garage apartment. Although this property was built after the period of significance, it was not counted individually because it is not visible from the street.

74 232 McCullough Street. C. 1922. This one-story, frame Bungalow residence has a cross-gabled roof. A screened porch fills in the L formed by the crossed gables.

75 234 McCullough Street. C. 1922. (Photos 173, 174)
See #12 description under district's most significant buildings.

Monnett Avenue

76 702 Monnett Avenue. C. 1922. (Photos 176, 177) This one-story, frame Bungalow has a front-gabled roof. The gable is clipped. A full-facade porch is incorporated under the main roof. The massive, square, stuccoed porch piers and porch supports are connected to each other by a solid stuccoed railing wall with a steppe profile. A cross gable with clipped ends covers the rear of the house.

77 704 Monnett Avenue. C. 1922. This one-story, frame Bungalow residence has a front facing gable with a dropped gable covering the front porch. The porch is supported by brick piers topped with tapered wooden columns. A solid brick railing wall connects the piers. A cross gable covers the rear of the house. Exposed rafters and false beams are used.

78 705 Monnett Avenue. C. 1922. This one-story, frame Bungalow has two adjacent front doors. Twin, four-over-one double-hung windows frame the doors. The foundation is cast concrete block. The full-facade

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 16

rch has three piers and two tapered columns. The middle pier lacks the column. There is a central chimney and a rear flue. The gable faces the front, while a wooden balustrade surrounds the porch.

707-711 Monnett Avenue. C. 1925. (Photos 179, 180) The frame house has side-facing gables, but the porch gable faces the front. Triangular knee braces are under the gable ends. The porch supports are square wooden columns which rise from the porch floor to the beam which supports the roof. This one-story bungalow was moved into the area from another Norman location between 1945 and 1960 (approximate dates), but its style and date of construction are similar to other residences in the neighborhood. This property is not an intrusion.

710 Monnett Avenue. C. 1922. This one-story, frame, Bungalow residence has a front facing gable. It is similar to several other houses on this end of Monnett. The porch also has a front facing gable and is supported by brick piers with tapered wooden columns. Exposed rafter tails and triangular knee braces are added on the main gable. There are false beam ends on the porch.

713, 713 1/2, and 715 Monnett Avenue. C. 1916. This one-story, frame, Bungalow residence has some elements of this architectural style although it has been somewhat simplified. The porch columns consists of groups of slender, square wooden columns, which rise above a poured concrete porch to support a front gable porch roof. A brick chimney is located on the west side of the side-gable main roof.

718 Monnett Avenue. C. 1922. This one-story, frame, Bungalow has a low pitched roof with exposed rafter tails, false beam ends, and a front gable. Massive, battered, brick columns support a front facing gabled roof over the porch. A simply constructed carport is attached to the north side of the residence.

Bennie and Audrey Shultz House. 719 Monnett Avenue. C. 1922. (Photos 185, 186) This one-story residence is the only brick Bungalow in the DeBarr Historic District. Typical of the style, it has a front-facing main roof which covers the body of the house, with a second gable, somewhat lower than the main gable, covering the front porch. Brick piers support tapered wooden columns. A row of vertical slats is used under the gable of the porch. A garage apartment, built using similar materials, is located at 207 Eddington and considered a separate residence.

730 Monnett. Built 1920. (Photos 193, 194) This one-story, frame Bungalow has a front-facing gabled roof over the main body and a cross gable covering the roof of the house. The rafter ends are exposed, and beam ends extend under the gable ends. It is sheathed with clapboards. A brick wall chimney is on the south elevation. The porch extends slightly from the front elevation and is covered with a gabled roof, which extends from the main roof. Square, brick piers with tapered wooden columns support the porch roof. A solid stucco railing wall connects the piers. The porch is screened, with a screened front door. A brick chimney is located on the south elevation.

806 Monnett. C. 1922. (Photos 200, 201) This is a two-story, frame Prairie style residence. The

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 17

oxy body of the building is covered with a front-facing gabled roof with exposed rafters and triangular knee braces. A one-story, hipped roof with exposed rafters on three sides is supported with slender wooden columns for the porch. A side entrance is covered with a small shed roof with triangular braces supporting that roof. The building is sheathed with clapboards.

36 **Oren Frank and Pearl Evans House.** 810 Monnett. C. 1916. (Photos 206, 207) This one-and-one-half-story, frame Bungalow residence has a front-gabled roof with triangular knee braces under the gable ends. Wall dormers rise on either side for second floor windows. The windows are double hung with four panes in each upper sash and one pane in each lower sash. The porch is one-story, with a hipped roof supported by tapered wooden columns. The columns are connected with a wooden slat balustrade. The foundation is made of poured concrete.

37 **Samuel and Adda W. Weidman House.** 814 Monnett. C. 1919. (Photos 209, 210) This one-story, frame Bungalow is typical of the style. A side-gabled roof covers the main body of the house, with an extended front-gabled roof over the porch, supported by brick piers with tapered wooden columns. Large false beams are located under the gable end of the porch, with a similar beam resting between the two tapered porch columns. The original clapboards are covered with asbestos siding, leaving intact the original shape of the house, and the original porch. The exposed rafter tails and false beam ends are also intact. Therefore, the architectural integrity of the house remains intact.

38 815 Monnett. C. 1922. (Photos 210, 211) This two-story, frame, Prairie residence has a hipped roof and clapboard siding. The eaves are wide and boxed. A one-story, full-facade porch with a hipped roof covers the front facade. The porch piers are brick with tapered wooden columns on top. A concrete cap divides the piers and the columns. On the south elevation is a one-story extension with a hipped roof. The windows have four panes in the upper sash over a lower sash with one pane.

39 818 Monnett. C. 1922. (Photos 212, 213) This one-and-one-half-story, frame residence combines elements from the Bungalow style and the Colonial Revival style. A gambrel roof with clipped gable ends covers the structure, with exposed rafter tails under the eaves and false beams at the gable ends. A shed dormer runs almost the entire length of the residence and is centered on the front elevation, with two sets of triplet windows. The house is raised to accommodate a basement. A flight of concrete steps leads to the centered entry, and the porch is brick with a single, square, brick column. The first floor is clad with brick and the second story is stuccoed.

40 **Richard H. and Agnes Cloyd House.** 824 Monnett. C. 1918. (Photos 217, 218) This one-story, frame, Bungalow residence has a front-facing, clipped gable and a shed-roofed porch with screens. The sheathing is made of narrow clapboards. The square triplet column supports are deteriorating, but a rehabilitation effort is in progress and is in keeping with the style.

41 826 Monnett. C. 1922. This one-story, frame, Bungalow residence has a front-gabled roof over the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 18

main body of the house, with cross gables extending from either side. Exposed rafter tails are located under the eaves, and false beam ends are on the gable ends. The residence is sheathed in clapboard.

92 902 Monnett. C. 1922. Typical of the Bungalow style, this one-story frame residence has a front-gabled roof with exposed rafter tails under the eaves. A front-gabled entry porch extends outward toward the street and is supported with tapered wooden columns set on brick piers, capped with concrete. Wide surrounds are used on both doors and windows.

93 903 Monnett. C. 1922. This one-and-one-half-story frame Bungalow has a side-gabled roof, with a gabled wall dormer on the front facade. Below the dormer is an extended full-facade front-gabled porch supported by tapered wooden columns set on brick piers. There are false beam ends but no exposed rafters.

94 904 Monnett. C. 1922. This one-story, frame Bungalow has an atypical hipped roof with exposed rafter tails on all four elevations. A front-gabled roof extends and covers the front porch. The porch is supported with square, wooden columns, which are connected by a simple wooden balustrade. The window and door surrounds are simple and wide.

95 907 Monnett. C. 1922. This one-story, frame Bungalow has side gables with an incorporated porch. The columns and the porch face are stuccoed, while the main part of the house is clad in aluminum siding. The house has exposed rafter tails and beam ends. On the south side is a porte cochere with the same square stuccoed column as the porch. Despite the aluminum siding, the main features of the property remain the same, such as the original shape of the residence, the original porch, and the exposed rafter tails and false beam ends. Therefore, the architectural integrity of the house remains intact.

96 **Otto Wallace and Lois Walter House.** 910 Monnett. C. 1922. (Photos 221, 222) This one-story, frame Bungalow has a side-gabled main roof with a front-gabled entry porch. Square, wooden piers support square wooden tri-part columns. Triangular knee braces are used under the gable ends. The windows are double-hung with single pane sashes. The residence is sheathed with clapboards and has a decorative concrete foundation.

97 914 Monnett. C. 1916. (Photos 223, 224) This one-story, frame Bungalow has a full-facade porch under the main roof. Brick piers with concrete caps and tapered wooden columns support the roof. A simple wooden balustrade of thin rectangular slats connect the brick piers. Wide, simple surrounds are used for both windows and doors. A single entry door is centered with a set of triplet, double-hung windows on the north and a tri-part picture window on the south. The picture window is original, with a row of small panes over three, large, single panes of glass.

98 **Fredrick R. and Virginia Hood House.** 916 Monnett. C. 1922. (Photos 225, 226) This one-story, frame Bungalow has a front-gabled roof with exposed rafter tails and false beam ends. The entry porch is

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 19

also covered with a front-gabled roof with extended beam ends. Wrought iron columns have replaced the original porch columns. The gable end of the porch is filled with narrow, wooden slats (original). The siding is made of 1940's vintage asphalt. A brick chimney is located on the north slope of the roof. Although the house has been covered with siding and the porch supports have been replaced, the main features of the property remain the same; such as the original shape of the residence, the exposed rafter tails, and extended beam ends. Therefore, the architectural integrity of the house remains intact.

09 **Lewis Spencer and Reaves Salter House.** 920 Monnett. C.1916. (Photos 227, 228) This one-story, frame Bungalow has a hipped roof and is sheathed with clapboards. The porch is incorporated under the main roof, and brick piers support decorative wrought iron columns that are not original. The foundation is made of cast concrete blocks. Wide, simple surrounds are used on both doors and windows. Similar treatment is used at the corners of the residence. The residence is sheathed with clapboards. It continues to maintain its architectural integrity.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 20

NONCONTRIBUTING PROPERTIES

Of the 138 properties in the DeBarr Historic District, 39 are noncontributing properties. Twenty-four (24) noncontributing because they were built after 1930, the terminal date for the period of significance. Six of the twenty-four properties were built during the late 1930s, four of the properties were built directly after World War II, and the remaining properties (14) were built from the late 1950s through the early 1980s. Fifteen (15) are noncontributing due to alterations. The noncontributing properties are not concentrated in any one area; rather they are spread throughout the district and have very little visual impact. Three noncontributing commercial structures lie within the district: 786 Jenkins, 101 Boyd, and 749-761 Jenkins.

East Boyd

1 101 E. Boyd. C. 1975. (Photos 1, 2) This one-story, commercial-strip shopping center (Radio Shack/Ava Copy) has a flat roof and typical aluminum and glass storefronts. This property does not qualify as a contributing building because of its age.

2 215 E. Boyd. C. 1922. (Photos 9, 10) This two-story, frame residence has a stone facade which possibly covers the original clapboard siding. A hipped roof covers the body of the house with intersecting gables. It is possible that it was originally a Queen Anne style residence. This property is noncontributing due to the addition of stone sheathing and a wrought iron porch.

3 221 E. Boyd. C. 1922. (Photos 12, 13) This one-story frame Bungalow is faced with rough cut stone which covers the original sheathing. A low-pitched gable identifies the entrance. It was originally designed as a Bungalow but the exterior stone covering disqualifies it as a contributing property in the DeBarr Historic District.

4 313 E. Boyd. C. 1916. (Photos 16, 17) This is a one-story Folk Victorian cottage. There are shed dormers on the east facade, a gabled dormer on the west facade, and a bay window on the south facade. Crown molding and decorative shingles are used for detailing. This is the only Folk Victorian cottage in the DeBarr Historic District. It is noncontributing because of alterations: a greenhouse has been added to the front facade, and a lengthy addition, visible from the street, has been added to the rear.

DeBarr Avenue

5 707-709 DeBarr. C. 1965. (Photos 27, 28) This is a one-story duplex with a low-pitched gable roof. The base of the structure is brick and the upper half is vertical wood siding. The entrances are on the side. This property does not qualify as a contributing structure because of its age.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 21

6 715 DeBarr. C. 1922. (Photos 35, 36) This two-story frame Bungalow residence has a front-gabled roof with solid triangular knee braces and exposed rafter tails. The front porch has been removed and the entry has been altered. This property is no longer contributing due to the porch alterations. The wrap-around porch has been enclosed and the base of the structure wrapped with narrow brick.

7 719 DeBarr. C. 1938. This two-story square brick residence with a hipped roof has no distinguishing characteristics. The entrance is centered with pairs of double-hung windows on either side and across the upper floor. It is Minimal Traditional style house. Because of its age, the building is noncontributing to the DeBarr Historic District.

8 721 - 721 1/2 DeBarr. C. 1936. This is a two-story garage apartment located at the rear of 719 DeBarr. (Photo 37) It has a hipped roof and asbestos siding. Because of its size and visibility from the street, this property has been counted individually. It is a noncontributing resource to the DeBarr Historic District because of its age.

9 724 DeBarr. C. 1924. This one-and-one-half-story frame Bungalow has a side-gabled roof. A large gabled dormer is centrally located over a full-facade porch (infilled). The porch columns, the balustrade and the sheathing on the first floor are stuccoed. A brick chimney is located on the north elevation. Triangular knee braces are located under the eaves. This property is noncontributing because of the infilled porch.

10 Dr. and Mrs. J.H. Felgar House. 743 DeBarr. C. 1913. (Photos 46, 47, Historic Photograph 229) This two-story, frame Prairie style residence has an attic under the dominating front-facing gable. A full-facade porch, now enclosed, crosses the front facade of the house on the ground floor. The gable end faces the street and is emphasized with returned cornice ends. Large gabled dormers extend from the ridge of the house on either side. The property is sheathed with vinyl siding. This property is noncontributing because of porch alterations.

West Duffy

11 103-107 W. Duffy. C. 1965. (Photos 71, 72) This one-story brick duplex has a low-pitched hipped roof. It does not have a distinctive architectural style. Because it was built circa 1965 it does not qualify as a contributing property in the DeBarr Historic District.

12 201, 203, 205, and 207 W. Duffy. C. 1970. (Photos 76, 77) This is a two-story quadplex. The first floor is sheathed in brick and the second floor is covered with a wood-shingled mansard roof. The entrance are identified with arches through the mansard roofs. Because of its age, this quadplex does not qualify as contributing property in the DeBarr Historic District.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 22

13 202, 204, 206, and 208 W. Duffy. C. 1975. (Photos 78, 79) This is a one-story brick quadplex with a hipped roof, composition shingles, and aluminum windows built in the Minimal Traditional style. Because of its age, it does not qualify as a contributing property in the DeBarr Historic District.

Eddington Street

14 206-208 Eddington. C. 1922. (Photos 86, 87) This one-story frame duplex is sheathed with asbestos siding. It has a carport across the front facade. Because of the siding and the addition of the carport, this property is considered to be noncontributing to the district.

15 217-219 Eddington. C. 1965. (Photos 95, 96) This one-story brick duplex has a hipped roof. It does not have a distinctive architectural style. It has casement windows and wooden panel doors. It is noncontributing because of its age.

16 220 Eddington, A and B. C. 1980. (Photos 97, 98) This one-story brick duplex has a front-facing gable roof with an asymmetrical counterpart on the other side of the front door. It is not a distinctive architectural style. Because of its age, it does not qualify as a contributing property.

17 220 Eddington, C and D. C. 1980. This one-story brick duplex is identical to 220 Eddington, A and B. Because of its age, it does not qualify as a contributing property.

18 221 Eddington. C. 1938. (Photos 99, 100) This one-and-one-half-story, frame, Tudor Revival style residence has a steeply pitched cross-gabled main roof. Repeated over the entry porch is a second steeply pitched roof with the roof line almost reaching the ground. This property has not retained its architectural integrity because the addition of asbestos siding alters the overall appearance of the residence.

Jenkins Avenue

19 701 Jenkins. C. 1934. This one-story Minimal Traditional house has simplified Colonial Revival elements. The house is divided into three bays, and a side-gabled roof with no eaves covers the structure. Symmetrically designed, it is a frame structure with clapboard sheathing. Because of its age, this property is not a contributing building in the DeBarr Historic District.

20 711 Jenkins. C. 1970. (Photos 109, 110) This one-story brick duplex has a low-pitched hipped roof. The porch under the main roof has turned spindle porch supports. It has wooden doors and aluminum windows. Because of its age, this property is not a contributing building in the DeBarr Historic District.

21 736-738 Jenkins. C. 1938. (Photo 121) Designated as a Minimal Traditional house, the decorative

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 23

elements of this two-story, frame cottage have been simplified. The eaves of the side-gabled roof are close. A front-facing gable over the entry porch is supported by twin, square, wooden posts. The window surrounds are wide and simple.

22 738 1/2 Jenkins. C. 1938. Located behind 736-738 Jenkins is 738 1/2 Jenkins, a two-story garage apartment with a hipped roof and clapboard siding. Because of its size and visibility from the street, this property has been counted individually as a noncontributing resource to the historic district.

23 749, 755, 761 Jenkins. C. 1970. Remodeled circa 1988. (Photos 133, 134) This is a one-story commercial strip. It is covered with beige stucco and decorative columns. This property is noncontributing to the DeBarr Historic District because of its age.

24 760 Jenkins. C. 1920. (Photos 139, 140) This two-story Colonial Revival house has a hipped roof and a central wooden door with glazing. A triangular pediment is located over the entry door. A set of triplet windows are on the upper and lower floors on the north elevation; a set of paired windows are on the south elevation. This property is noncontributing because the asbestos siding covers the exterior of the building, hiding the clapboard siding, a major element in the design of this house. At the rear of the property is 760 1/2 Jenkins, a one-story garage apartment. Because of its location, it could not be evaluated and has not been counted individually.

25 764 Jenkins. C. 1965. (Photos 145, 146) This one-story brick duplex has a hipped roof. It does not have a distinctive architectural style. A set of triplet aluminum windows are located on either side of two centered wooden doors. It does not qualify as a contributing property because of its age.

26 766 Jenkins. C. 1945. (Photos 147, 148) This two-story Colonial Revival residence has a side-gabled roof. A row of dentils are on the underside of the front-facing eave. Matching dentils are over the doorway under the porch overhang. There is a central brick chimney. There are two gabled dormers on the east elevation. The exterior is covered with asbestos siding. There is a small sunporch on the south elevation. Because of its age it does not qualify as a contributing property in the DeBarr Historic District.

27 768 Jenkins. C. 1970. (Photos 149, 150) This one-story commercial brick building has an aluminum storefront and a flat roof. It does not qualify as a contributing property because of its age.

McCullough Street

28 207-209 McCullough. C. 1945 (Photos 152, 153) This two-story quadplex has a hipped roof with original asbestos siding. Dentils are located under the eaves of the roof and under the eave of the porch roof. There is a concrete porch with slender, square wooden porch supports. This property is noncontributing due

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 24

to its age.

29 211-213 McCullough. C. 1945. (Photos 154, 155) This one-and-one-half-story Minimal Traditional house has the original asbestos siding. The gabled roof is steeply pitched and has side-gabled dormers. It has 6/ double-hung windows. The gabled porch has paired, square wooden columns on a concrete porch floor. This property does not qualify as a contributing resource because of its age.

30 222 McCullough. C. 1970. (Photos 162, 163) This two-story quadplex has a hipped roof. Several colors of brick are used in the walls. A small shed roof awning serves as the porch roof for the three adjacent front doors. It has aluminum windows. This property does not qualify as a contributing resource because of its age.

31 227 McCullough. C. 1922. (Photos 167, 168) This one-and-one-half-story Tudor Revival style residence has a steeply-pitched side-gabled roof over the main body. A front-facing gable dominates the front elevation of the house. Two gabled dormers protrude from the front slope of the main roof. A long, side-gabled, cinder-block addition projects from the east and disqualifies this building as contributing to the district.

32 227 1/2 McCullough. C. 1975. (Photos 169, 170) This is a one-story, concrete-block duplex. This property is noncontributing because of its age.

33 228 McCullough Street. C. 1970. (Photos 171, 172) This two-story, hipped-roof apartment building is identical to 222 McCullough. It is not a contributing property in the DeBarr Historic District because of its age.

Monnett Avenue

34 714 Monnett. C. 1922. (Photos 182, 183) This non-contributing, two-story building appears to have originally been a Prairie style Four Square. Alterations include a second-story porch on the left two-thirds of the front. It is supported by 4"x4" posts above the first story porch, which has a shed roof and is enclosed. The clapboards appear original. Narrow double-hung windows have been eliminated or covered with storm windows.

35 724 Monnett. C. 1922. (Photos 188, 189) This non-contributing house was originally a side-gabled, frame Bungalow with a front-gabled porch. This house was radically altered to appear ultra-contemporary with vertical siding and large plate glass windows on the former porch area.

36 726 Monnett. C. 1922. (Photos 191, 192) This one-story frame residence is a Bungalow sheathed

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 25

with clapboards. Typical of the style, a front-gabled roof covers the body and the porch. Beam ends extend under the front gable, and triangular knee braces are located under an intersecting side gable. The porch is supported by brick piers with concrete caps. Tapered wooden columns are located on top of the piers. The porch has been enclosed. The windows used on the enclosed porch are single-hung aluminum sashes with two vertical panes over two vertical panes in the lower sash. It is noncontributing to the district as a result of the alterations to the porch.

37 803 Monnett. C. 1922. (Photos 196, 197) This is a one-story, frame Bungalow with limestone cladding covering the original foundation. The exposed beam ends are original, but the aluminum siding is not. The two main gables face Monnett. The gable to the south is much smaller than the other. The larger has a second gable underneath, but it too is larger than the second main gable. Any porch that may have existed has been enclosed. This structure is noncontributing because of alterations.

38 807 Monnett. C. 1919. (Photos 202, 203) This is a noncontributing, one-story frame Bungalow. Extensive rehabilitation included replacing the original windows. Storm windows have been installed. A wooden balustrade surrounds the porch, which has a vented front gable. There is a one-car attached garage on the north side. It has a flat roof. The gables of the main part of the house face the sides.

39 823 Monnett. C. 1945. (Photos 214, 215, 216) This noncontributing, large, two-story apartment building is designed in the Prairie style. The roof is hipped and the windows are 1/1 double-hung. The main entry porch roof is front-gabled and its supports are narrow steel posts. It is a frame structure. This structure is noncontributing because of age.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)
EDUCATION
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance Significant Dates
1901-1930 _____
_____ _____

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person
N/A

Architect/Builder
Moore and Weymess-Smith

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Major Bibliographical References

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 81

UTM References

A

1,4	6,4,2,0,4,0	3,8,9,7,7,5,0
Zone	Easting	Northing

C

1,4	6,4,1,8,7,0	3,8,9,7,3,6,0
Zone	Easting	Northing

B

1,4	6,4,2,2,5,0	3,8,9,7,3,7,0
Zone	Easting	Northing

D

1,4	6,4,1,8,7,0	3,8,9,7,4,1,0
Zone	Easting	Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

State University Addition, block 1, lots 1-14; block 2, lots 1-25; block 3, lots 1-38; block 4, lots 1-84; block 5, lots 8-16. Larsh's University Addition, block 2, lots 1-34; block 3, lots 1-42 and 51-84; block 4, south half of lots 1-4; and block 5, lots 5-14.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the district encompass the area east of the Santa Fe Railway ROW, west of the alley dividing DeBarr and Asp, south beginning at the back of the lots of the residences facing West Duffy, and north of Boyd Street. These are the platted boundaries of this neighborhood.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By Maryjo Meacham, Director, Lisa Bradley, Susan Roth, and

name/title Grant Wilson, research assistants, Sue Schrems, historian.

organization DRC, O.U. College of Architecture date June 1991

street & number 180 West Brooks telephone 405/325-2293

city or town Norman state Oklahoma zip code 73019

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

Summary

The DeBarr Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A as the first residential district to provide housing for faculty and students of the University of Oklahoma. Developed primarily between 1907 and 1925, the district is also eligible under Criterion C for its architectural significance as an outstanding example of large two-story, two-and-one-half-story, and one-story Bungalows and Prairie School residences built during the early part of the twentieth century. Many of the early O.U. faculty, including most of the college deans, built homes along DeBarr Avenue, Jenkins Avenue, Monnett Avenue, and Duffy Street. Early sororities and fraternities also made their homes along these streets, concentrating along DeBarr Avenue. Families who lived in the area rented extra rooms to both faculty and students, while other residences were used strictly as boarding houses. Located next to campus and within walking distance to the train station and downtown Norman, the DeBarr Historic District presented a convenient location for both faculty and students to reside. The period of significance for the district encompasses the years 1901-1930. These years delineate the establishment of the residential additions (1901 and 1909) until the neighborhood became fully developed.

Historical Background

The land run on April 22, 1889, which opened central Oklahoma to white settlement, brought the first settlers to the city of Norman, and the years to follow were ones of steady growth. Downtown buildings were constructed and neighborhoods were established primarily to the east in the Original Townsite and south in the Waggoner and Larsh additions. While Norman did not attract newcomers as did other cities such as Oklahoma City and Guthrie, it was selected as the site for the University of Oklahoma on December 19, 1890.

The University of Oklahoma was established seven months after the creation of Oklahoma Territory. In December 1890 territorial governor George W. Steel approved a legislative bill designating that the university be located at Norman, Oklahoma. Construction of the first university building began in April 1891. In September 1892, the first classes at the university were held in the Adkins-Welch Building, a rented stone building on Main Street in downtown Norman.

One year later in August 1893, the first university building was ready for occupancy. Fires demolished the university's first attempts at construction and the current administration building, completed in 1912, was the third constructed. Early university buildings include Old Science Hall and the Carnegie Building, both completed in 1904. Seven other buildings were built before 1919. Between 1919 and 1923, enrollment at the university doubled and a building boom followed. Constructed during this period were Sutton Hall (1924), Felgar Hall (1925), Buchanan Hall (1926), and the Physical Education Building (Field House, 1927). The student union and the stadium were also completed during the twenties. By the 1922-23 school year, the number of students enrolled had reached 5,000.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 2

While the campus was being planned and constructed, the University Board of Regents selected David Ros Boyd as university president. As president, Boyd canvassed the country looking for highly qualified professors to serve on the first faculty. The new faculty members appointed by Boyd were William N. Rice, professor of ancient languages and literature; Edwin C. DeBarr, professor of chemistry and physics; and S. L. Amos, professor of English, history, and civics. Besides his duties as university president, Boyd was also a member of the first faculty and taught mental and moral science. Of the four original members of the first University of Oklahoma faculty, Edwin C. DeBarr served the university and the State of Oklahoma for over thirty-one years.

The DeBarr Historic District is composed of parts of two additions, the University Larsh Addition, platted in 1901, and the State University Addition, platted in 1909. The University Larsh Addition was platted by D. L. Larsh, an early Norman land developer, and surveyed by Edwin C. DeBarr. The first four streets laid out in the DeBarr Historic District were Boyd Street, DeBarr Avenue, Duffy Street, and Jenkins Avenue. The second addition, State University, was developed by W. W. McCullough, Clyde Pickard, A. R. Eddington, Jr., Monnett, John Zink, and J. W. Sturgis, a group of faculty members and local Norman businessmen. The year before, in 1908, Monnett and Zink had formed a real estate firm, and it was not uncommon for faculty to invest in property around the university. Most of the lots did not begin to sell until 1907. Professor J. H. Selgar was one of the first to purchase property in the neighborhood.

New dwellings were built along DeBarr before 1909, but after the second addition was platted lots began to sell quickly, and by 1925 the entire neighborhood was developed. In 1909 sidewalks were being laid along Monnett, and most of the lots along that street had been sold. Twenty-five-foot lots along DeBarr and Jenkins were being sold for \$225 to \$300. DeBarr and Asp, noted in 1911 by the Norman Transcript as the principal streets leading to the University, were paved that same year. Duffy was paved early in 1917 and Jenkins was paved in 1920. Asp Avenue and University Boulevard, originally named the Boulevard, are located directly west of the DeBarr Historic District and during the late 1800's and early 1900's were the primary links between the City of Norman and the campus. Between 1909 and the mid-1920's, the residential growth of the community followed the increasing student population of the University of Oklahoma. In 1912 there were 876 students and by 1920 the student population was almost 4,500.

Educational Significance

The DeBarr Historic District is a reflection of the residential facilities available during the early years of the University of Oklahoma. Developed primarily between 1907 and 1925, the neighborhood was directly adjacent to the north side of the campus, providing easy access for the faculty and students of the University of Oklahoma. Separated by only a few blocks from the Norman Original Townsite, the DeBarr Historic District is also adjacent to the Santa Fe Railway tracks. This neighborhood bridged the gap between downtown Norman and the university.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 3

Edwin DeBarr, one of the four original members of the first University of Oklahoma faculty, was instrumental in the development of the neighborhood. DeBarr was a graduate of Michigan State Normal School and the University of Michigan, where he received his Ph.D. in 1899. He started his teaching career as a public school teacher in Michigan and as professor at Albion College, Albion, Michigan. He came to the University of Oklahoma in 1892. In 1908, DeBarr served on the first University of Oklahoma Medical School faculty, and that same year the State of Oklahoma appointed DeBarr as State Chemist, a position he held until the early 1920's. He was also selected in 1908 to serve as the first vice president of the university. In honor of his contributions to the University of Oklahoma, the first chemistry building, completed in 1916, was named DeBarr Hall. Although DeBarr lived at 1115 S. University, outside the DeBarr Historic District, he surveyed and platted the area, and consequently the street was named after him. The first concrete sidewalk laid in Norman on University Boulevard was done by DeBarr. After leaving the University in 1923, he served as the Norman Public Health Officer.

Faculty members who lived in the area included Fredrik Holmberg, the dean of the School of Fine Arts, who resided at 766 DeBarr; Roy Gittinger, dean of Undergraduates and later dean of Admissions, who lived at 225 W. Duffy; James H. Felgar, dean of the College of Engineering in 1909, who lived at 743 DeBarr; H. H. Herbert, the first director of the School of Journalism, who lived at 702 Jenkins; Errett Newby, registrar and secretary to the president and a community leader, lived at 730 DeBarr; and Julien Charles Monnett, who lived at 772 DeBarr. Monnett, dean of the Law School, lived at this address from 1914 until his death in the early 1950's. (The house is no longer extant. See photograph 232.) These faculty members represented the majority of college deans, and the area continued to be the most popular location for university faculty and staff until the early 1920's when the Chautauqua neighborhood, west of campus, began to develop.

Houses occupied by faculty between 1901 and 1941 include:

Fredrik and Signey Holmberg House. 766 DeBarr. Built 1914. (Photos 58, 59) Fredrik Holmberg, who resided at 766 DeBarr from 1914 until 1934, was the first dean of the School of Fine Arts and professor of music from 1909 until his death, January 1, 1936. Holmberg came to Norman in 1903 as a member of the faculty of the School of Fine Arts. He graduated from Bethany College in Lindsborg, Kansas, and served there as an instructor. He was instrumental in the development of Oklahoma's music culture; in 1929, along with patrons of the arts in Oklahoma City, he started the first symphony orchestra in Oklahoma. In honor of his contribution to the university and the state of Oklahoma, the name of the fine arts building and auditorium was changed to Holmberg Hall in 1938. Holmberg bought the lots at 766 DeBarr in 1909 for \$600 and constructed the house in 1914.

Professor James Huston and Henrietta Felgar House. 743 DeBarr. C. 1910. (Photos 46, 47, 229) James H. Felgar became the first dean of the College of Engineering in 1909 and was instrumental in his twenty-eight-year tenure in developing one of the Southwest's outstanding engineering centers. As early as 1909, Felgar was living in the neighborhood and resided at both 225 and 229 West Duffy Street between 1918 and 1921. He had purchased the lots on DeBarr in 1907 and built 743 DeBarr shortly thereafter. It is

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4

possible that he rented the house to the Kappa Alpha Theta sorority during the 1913-1914 school year and the Alpha Phi sorority during the 1919-1920 school year. During the twenties, the DeBarr family had several female professors as boarders. He and his family lived there in 1917 and, after an apparent absence, moved back in 1920. He lived at 743 DeBarr until the late 1950's, after retiring in 1937 as dean emeritus of the College of Engineering. Because of alterations, the Felgar House is a noncontributing resource.

Professor Roy and Frances P. Gittinger House. 225 W. Duffy. C. 1914. (Photos 83, 84) Roy Gittinger was a graduate of the University of Oklahoma class of 1902 and started his career as an employee of the university shortly after graduation, when he was appointed preparatory school instructor in history and civics. Gittinger was dean of the undergraduates in 1915, dean of admissions from 1926 to 1941, and a member of the history faculty. He received his Ph.D. in philosophy from the University of California. Evolution of the State of Oklahoma was the title of his dissertation. He later wrote Formation of the State of Oklahoma from 1803 to 1906 and The University of Oklahoma, 1892 - 1942. He also played a role in the development of the city of Norman and was one of three aldermen (councilmen) in 1909 and 1910.

The house was bought from J. H. Felgar, who had apparently purchased the lots around 1910 and built a home there, which he alternately lived in and rented out. Professor Gittinger resided at 225 W. Duffy from 1919 until the 1950's.

Errett Rains and Lola Wilda North Newby House. 730 DeBarr Built 1914. (Photos 40, 41) Errett Newby occupied this residence between 1914 and 1920 while he was serving as the Secretary and Registrar of the University. Newby received his bachelor of music from the University of Oklahoma in 1907 and his bachelor of arts in 1908. He was Registrar of the University and later secretary to the president from 1908 until 1911. He continued to work at the university until approximately 1920. He is known as the "Daddy O. U. Homecoming," an event he began in 1915. He purchased two lots from W. W. McCullough in 1909 for \$700 and built the house in 1914. The Newbys moved to Oklahoma City in 1920.

Other faculty who later lived at this address include F. C. Miller, assistant professor of drawing, in 1919; Miss Geneva B. Ballinger, a piano instructor from 1921 to 1922; and Charles S. Miles, the manager of the Book Exchange from 1923 until 1924.

Professor Sardis Roy and Lorena Hadsell House. 720 DeBarr. C. 1920. (Photos 38, 39) Professor Hadsell was an English professor at the university. He bought the lots in 1912 and lived at this address from 1920 until 1965.

Goldia Cooksey House. 707 Jenkins. C. 1916. (Photos 107, 108) Goldia Cooksey, an assistant professor of English, resided here from 1921 until 1939 or later. Other faculty residing at this address include W. C. Allee, zoology (1914-1915), Miss Rosetta Briegel, assistant in chemistry (1915-1917), Nathan Altshiller, professor of mathematics (1917-1919), and Major Cuyler L. Clark, field artillery and professor of military science and tactics (1924-1925).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

Oscar Andreas Joseph and Martha Lehrer House. 750 Jenkins C. 1921. (Photos 136, 137) Professor Lehrer taught music at the University of Oklahoma and was the director of the orchestra and band. Lehrer began his career at O.U. in 1917 and continued to teach until his death, December 15, 1941. He moved to his address in 1923 and stayed until 1926.

Professor Ernest C. Ross House/Theodore H. Brewer House. 763 Jenkins C. 1922. (Photos 142, 143) Ross was a professor in the English department at O.U. and lived at this address from the early twenties until after 1939. His teaching career at the university began in the fall of 1924. Gilbert Smith, an assistant professor of sociology, and Puryear Mims, an assistant in the English department, boarded with the Ross's during the 1920's.

Theodore Brewer, a graduate of Vanderbilt, was the head of the English department during the 1930's and lived at this address from 1929 until after 1939. Brewer came to the University of Oklahoma in 1909. He quit his administrative position in 1938, continuing to teach until his death on September 19, 1940.

Bennie and Audry Shultz House. 719 Monnett C. 1922. (Photos 185, 186) Bennie Shultz was the Chief Engineer for the university power house and an assistant professor of petroleum engineering from the mid-twenties until after the mid 1930's. During that time he lived at 719 Monnett. In fact, Mr. Shultz continued to occupy this residence until after 1967. Before moving to 719 Monnett, the Shultz' lived at 725 Eddington in 1919, also located within the DeBarr Historic District..

Dren Frank and Pearl Evans House. 810 Monnett C. 1916. (Photos 206, 207) Evans was a member of the geology faculty from 1920 until after 1939. During that time he lived at 810 Monnett.

Professor Samuel and Adda W. Weidman House. 814 Monnett C. 1920. (Photos 209, 210) Samuel Weidman was an associate professor in the geology department from 1920 until the mid-1940's. He was made professor emeritus in 1943. From 1920 until 1930 he lived at 814 Monnett.

Richard H. and Agnes Cloyd House. 824 Monnett. Built 1919. (Photos 217, 218) Cloyd was the first paid secretary of the Alumni Association and served in this capacity from 1919 until 1927. He was also the State High School Inspector. Cloyd was a O.U. graduate, class of 1919. He lived at this address from 1919 until the late 1920s.

Otto Wallace and Lois Walter House. 910 Monnett C. 1922. (Photos 221, 222) Walters taught physics and electrical engineering courses while he was at the University of Oklahoma from 1920 until 1928. He was an O.U. graduate, class of 1920. He lived at this address from 1919 until 1928.

Professor Fredrik R. and Virginia Hood House. 916 Monnett C. 1922. (Photos 225, 226) Professor Hood was a member of the pharmacy faculty, and while he was associated with the university he lived at 916

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 6

Monnett. Hood graduated from O.U. in 1923 with a M. D. and taught pharmacy from 1922 until 1927 and medicine from 1928 until after 1940. He resided at this address from the early 1920's until the early 1930's.

Professor Lewis S. Spencer and Reaves Salter House. 920 Monnett C. 1916. (Photos 227, 228)
Lewis S. Salter was an associate professor of piano and theory of music and was listed at this address from 1920 until 1934. In 1965 he held the record of serving 50 years at O.U. This included his tenure as a student which began in 1907. He graduated in 1912 and became a regular member of the faculty as an instructor in piano. He received a second degree from O.U. in 1917, and in 1922 he received an advanced degree from Columbia. He was the second dean of the College of Fine Arts.

Thomas E. and Daisy Armstrong Clement House/Besse A. Clement House. 710 DeBarr. Built 1914. (Photos 33, 34) Besse A. Clement, class of 1926, began teaching at O.U. that same year in modern languages. Professor Clement resided at this address from 1914 until 1937. She continued to teach at O.U. until 1973. Her father, T. E. Clement, a prominent Norman businessman, built the house in 1914. He owned the T. E. Clement Mortgage Co.

751 DeBarr. C. 1913. (Photos 49, 50) Oscar B. Jacobson, assistant professor of art, and his wife, Jeannie, resided at this address from 1915 until 1917, when he completed his home at 609 Chautauqua (NR 1986). Other professors who lived at this address include J. C. Monnett in 1913 and Oscar Lehrer, professor of music, from 1917-1923.

702 Jenkins. C. 1916. (Photos 101, 102) Harold Harvey Herbert was a graduate of the University of Illinois. He came to the University of Oklahoma as a journalism professor and became the first director of the School of Journalism in 1917, a position he held for over twenty-five years. Harold Herbert and his wife, Mary, lived at this address from 1920 until 1923. Roy Owsley, an English instructor, lived at 702 Jenkins from 1923-1924, and Lawrence N. Morgan, an assistant professor in English, lived there in 1924.

706 Jenkins. C. 1922. (Photos 104, 105) Faculty and staff residing at this address include Charles C. Miles, manager of the Book Exchange (1922-1923), Hortense Burr, library assistant (1924-1925), and Ann Mae Dearden, assistant in the Registry Office (1924-1927).

746 Jenkins. C. 1920. (Photo 127) Professor Adams was the director of the School of Public and Private Business. He lived here from 1913 until 1914.

730 Monnett C. 1921. (Photos 193, 194) Professor Joseph Mario Thuringer and his wife, Bessie, lived at this address during the 1921-1922 term. He was a professor of histology and embryology. Other professors who lived at this address include Professor Hiram D. Moore (1923 until 1926), Professor Mark R. Everett (1926 - 1927), and Dr. R. J. Dangerfield (1933 until 1938). Dangerfield was the assistant dean of the Graduate School during the late 1930's.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 7

Fraternities and Sororities

Fraternities and sororities are significant because of the role they played housing students during the early years at the University of Oklahoma. Between 1892, the university's first year, and 1936 the university did not offer student housing; rather students boarded with private families, lived in boarding houses, or joined fraternities and sororities and lived in the fraternity or sorority house. Off-campus housing was regulated by the university, and each unit had to be "university approved" before it could be rented to a student.

A number of large dormitories were built during the first quarter of the century by private or religious organizations. These include King's Hall, the first dormitory for women students, built by the Episcopal Church 1910; Agnes Moore Hall, built by the Methodist Church in 1920; Albert Pike Hall, the first men's dormitory, built by the Masons in 1920; and Newman Hall, built by the Catholic Church circa 1922. The first dormitory for women built by the university was Hester-Robertson Hall, completed in 1936. After Hester-Robertson Hall was built, freshmen women attending the university had two alternatives to living on-campus: either pledge a sorority and live in the sorority house or live in one of the church sponsored dormitories. They were not allowed to live off-campus in private halls.

The DeBarr Historic District is the heart of the area where students and faculty lived during the early years of the university. For the first ten years, from 1892 until after 1900, the student population grew to 500, and between 1902 and 1912 it grew to 876. Five years later, in 1917, the student population was 2,568 and by the early 1920's the number of students had grown to over 5,000. Many of the large houses along Asp and DeBarr were constructed as rooming houses, although a number of them were built for single family residences with an additional room for one or two boarders. In the early years, fraternities and sororities would lease entire rooming houses for the exclusive use of their members. Between 1905 and the early 1930's, the majority of fraternities and sororities lived in such houses in and around the DeBarr Historic District. In the early twenties, most organizations continued to live in residential-styled housing, although by then a few had built their own houses. While most of these were located north of campus, a few were south and some were west of campus.

During the 1905-1906 school year the first fraternities were established on the University of Oklahoma campus. The Kappa Alpha fraternity was granted a charter in the summer of 1905, and the national chapter of Kappa Sigma fraternity was established commencement night in June 1906. These first fraternities were quickly followed by others. Sororities were not established until the 1909-1910 school year when the Kappa Alpha Theta sorority and the Delta Delta Delta sorority came on campus. These Greek organizations were first located on the residential streets north of the campus in two- and three-story rooming houses. These streets included University Boulevard (then referred to as the Boulevard), and Asp Avenue (later a commercial area - Campus Corner), Boyd Street, and DeBarr Avenue. DeBarr Avenue, however, was the most popular location for both sororities and fraternities.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 8

As new Greek organizations were established and as older ones grew in membership, the individual organizations moved from house to house. Few stayed at any one location for very long; each desired to eventually build a house they could call their own and that would meet their specific needs. One of the first organizations to do this was the Beta Theta Phi fraternity, which constructed a three-story brick building at 701 DeBarr (Photos 24, 25) in 1915. The top two floors were divided into individual rooms, with communal shower facilities. The first floor was used as a gathering place, a dining room and kitchen, and the houseparents' or housemother's apartment. This fraternity continued to inhabit this house until 1929, when it moved west to 800 Chautauqua, an area which became a popular location for both fraternities and sororities in the mid-1920's through the 1940's.

Several houses were built along the north side of Boyd Street across the street from the campus. The last sorority house built within the boundaries of the DeBarr Historic District was constructed by the Alpha Chi Omega sorority in 1927. It built a Mission Revival style house at 103 W. Boyd (Photos 20, 21). Other houses along Boyd Street included the Phi Delta Theta fraternity house at 111 E. Boyd (ca. 1920 and later demolished) and the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity house at 119 West Boyd (built in 1923 and later demolished). One block south of the DeBarr Historic District, on Jenkins Avenue, another sorority house was built in 1921. This house was the fifth project designed by Harold Gimeno, a local Norman architect known for his Spanish Revival style homes. It was demolished in the early 1980's when construction of the Energy Center on the campus of the University of Oklahoma began.

The DeBarr neighborhood was fully developed by 1930. By this time the Chautauqua neighborhood, west of campus, was becoming a popular location for the construction of faculty housing, as well as a location for Greek housing. Many of the faculty built Colonial Revival homes and the Greek organizations followed this trend. As early as 1917, The Umpire, a student newspaper, stated that "westward invasion of the Greeks well under way." By 1930, almost every fraternity and sorority had built its own facility. A few fraternity and sorority houses remained on University Boulevard until the 1970's, when each one was demolished by fire, razed, and the lots used for parking.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 9

The following houses were built in the DeBarr Historic District by fraternities or sororities or were used primarily by fraternities and sororities:

Alpha Chi Omega Sorority House. 103 W. Boyd. Built 1925. (Photos 20, 21) This house was built by the Alpha Chi Omega sorority in 1925 and occupied by them until they moved to 930 Chautauqua in 1950. It was designed by the firm of Moore and Weymess-Smith. It was rehabilitated as a certified rehabilitation and listed on the National Register of Historic Places as the Casa Blanca (NR 1990).

Beta Theta Pi Fraternity House. 701 DeBarr. Built 1915. (Photos 24, 25) The Beta Theta Pi Fraternity House was built in 1915 on the corner of Duffy and DeBarr. This remained the primary residence of the fraternity until 1929, when it moved to 800 Chautauqua (NR 1982). This was the first fraternity house built at the University of Oklahoma to specifically accommodate a fraternity.

708 DeBarr. C. 1916. (Photos 30, 31) This two-story Bungalow was built circa 1916 and was home to many fraternities and sororities between 1917 and 1925, including the Phi Chi sorority (1917-1918), the Delta Gamma sorority (1918-1919), the Sigma Alpha Mu fraternity (1919 - 1922), and the Phi Beta Delta fraternity (1923-1925).

Professor J. H. and Henrietta Felgar House. 743 DeBarr. C. 1910. (Photos 46, 47, 229) Although the address was the home of the Felgars for many years, while out of town for continued education or sabbatical leave the Felgars rented it to the Kappa Alpha Theta sorority from 1913 - 1914 and the Alpha Phi sorority in 1919-1922.

Kappa Alpha Theta Sorority House. 755 DeBarr. C. 1916. (Photos 52, 53) The Kappa Alpha Theta sorority lived here between 1916 and 1919. After 1919 and until 1926, faculty resided at this address including Lt. Col. Carl A. Baehr, Commandant, Reserve Officers Training Corp; Captain. Alfred V. Ednie, assistant professor of military science and tactics; Major R. T. Guthrie, assistant professor of military science and tactics; and Major Parley D. Parkinson, Infantry, R.O.T. C. They lived there from 1919-1922.

757 Barr. C. 1914. (Photos 54, 55, 230) The Delta Delta Delta sorority lived at 757 DeBarr from 1913 until 1916. Other sororities and fraternities lived there including the Alpha Phi sorority from 1919 until 1923, the Alpha Sigma Phi sorority from 1923 until 1924, the Pi Kappa Phi fraternity from 1927 until 1930, and the Sigma Delta Tau sorority from 1930 until 1934.

760 DeBarr. C. 1922. The Phi Zeta organization lived at 760 DeBarr from 1923 to 1924 and the Phi Mu sorority resided at the same address from 1925 to 1927.

763 DeBarr. C. 1913. (Photos 231) The following organizations lived at 763 DeBarr from 1913 until 1925: the Phi Kappa Pi fraternity from 1913 until 1917, the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity from 1917 until 1919, the Kappa Psi fraternity from 1919 until 1920, and the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity from 1920 until 1925.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 10

764 DeBarr. C. 1921. The following organizations lived at 764 DeBarr from 1921 until 1929: the Delta Pi sorority from 1922 until 1925 and the Delta Upsilon fraternity from 1927 until 1929.

Architectural Significance

The DeBarr Historic District contains a unique collection of Bungalow style and Prairie style houses built to accommodate students and faculty from the University of Oklahoma. The larger houses are concentrated along DeBarr Avenue, while smaller one-and-one-half-story Bungalows dominate the remainder of the historic district. These two styles define the DeBarr Historic District, although examples of almost all other architectural styles popular during the first half of the century are also represented.

The Bungalow style, popular between 1905 and 1930, is located throughout the district. Popular between 1905 and the mid-1920's, this style spread throughout America, through pattern books and magazines. Many of the Bungalows in the DeBarr Historic District represent the typical one-story front-gabled prototype, with its decorative beams, exposed rafters, and tapered porch supports. But also well-represented is a two-story interpretation that is both simply styled and merged with a floor-plan more typical of the Queen Anne style, with bay windows and dominating front-facing gables. The larger Bungalow residences are located primarily on DeBarr, with the smaller homes spreading east along Jenkins and Monnett, and north along Duffy. Excellent examples of this style include the residences at 708 DeBarr, 22 W. Duffy, and 702 Monnett. A row of smaller one-story Bungalows on Jenkins at 715, 717, and 719 Jenkins also illustrate this style. Each of these residences has gabled roofs, exposed end beams and rafter tails, a massive porch supports.

The vernacular form of the Prairie style residence was popular from 1900 until 1920, the formative years of the DeBarr Historic District. One of the few indigenous American architectural styles, its characteristics include the boxy, two-story shape, capped with a hipped roof and accented with a hipped dormer or dormer located on the roof slopes. A full-facade porch with a hipped roof supported by massive brick porch supports was usually incorporated. The floor plan of the Prairie style made it easy to accommodate boarders in the upstairs bedrooms, while large dining rooms offered spacious facilities for dining. In the DeBarr Historic District, examples of this style include 710 DeBarr, 720 DeBarr, and 747 Jenkins. While these three residences demonstrate the typical design elements of the style, many similar residences are spread throughout the district.

Other styles represented in the DeBarr Historic District include Italian Renaissance (701 DeBarr), the Mission Revival style (103 W. Boyd), the Colonial Revival style (737 DeBarr), and the Tudor Revival style (724 Jenkins). The John and Emma C. Hardie House at 734 DeBarr is one of the more architecturally significant private homes in the neighborhood. It was described in the Norman Transcript as one of the largest residences built in the city (circa 1921). It is a two-and-one-half-story Prairie style residence with Mission Revival influences. A hipped roof of red clay tile covers the structure and the exterior walls are

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 11

stuccoed. A large one-story screened-in porch (now glassed-in) covers the front facade and a porte cochere is located on the north elevation.

The DeBarr Historic District has an excellent selection of Bungalows and Prairie style houses, as well as a number of excellent representatives from other architectural styles popular between 1910 and 1930. Overall the district has a high degree of architectural integrity and continues to reflect the historic character of Norman's oldest university-related residential area.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 1

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 2

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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1

UTMs (cont'd)

E	14	641740	3897400
F	14	641740	3897710
G	14	641780	3897710
H	14	641780	3897760

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Photographs
Page 1

**Photo Index
for Debarr Historic District
(*Non-Contributing structures)**

<u>Address</u>	<u>Location of Negative in Log</u>
101 East Boyd*	A-29
101 East Boyd*	A-30
Streetscape facing 101 East Boyd	SS-18
201 East Boyd	B-17
201 East Boyd	B-18
Streetscape facing 211 East Boyd	SS-17
211 East Boyd	F-19
211 East Boyd	F-20
215 East Boyd*	B-15
0 215 East Boyd*	B-16
1 Streetscape facing 217 East Boyd	SS-16
2 221 East Boyd*	F-18
3 221 East Boyd*	F-21
4 Streetscape facing 313 East Boyd	SS-14
5 Streetscape facing 305 East Boyd	SS-15
6 313 East Boyd*	I-21
7 313 East Boyd*	I-22
8 East Boyd and Railroad frontage, facing 313 E. Boyd	SS-13
9 Streetscape facing 103 West Boyd	SS-19
0 101 West Boyd	H-2
1 101 West Boyd	H-1
2 West Boyd, facing 119	SSS-18
3 Streetscape facing 701 Debarr	SSS-6
4 701 Debarr	D-19
5 701 Debarr	D-20
6 Streetscape facing 707 Debarr	SSS-7
7 707-709 Debarr*	H-21
8 707-709 Debarr*	H-22
9 Streetscape facing 708 Debarr	SSS-5
0 708 Debarr	H-19
1 708 Debarr	H-20

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Photographs

Section number _____ Page 2

2	Streetscape facing 710 Debarr	SSS-8
3	710 Debarr	D-16
4	710 Debarr	D-17
5	715 Debarr*	H-17
6	715 Debarr*	H-18
7	Streetscape facing 719 Debarr	SSS-9
8	720 Debarr	H-15
9	720 Debarr	H-16
0	730 Debarr	H-13
1	730 Debarr	H-14
2	Streetscape facing 734 Debarr	SSS-10
3	734 Debarr	D-14
4	734 Debarr	D-15
5	Streetscape facing 737 Debarr	SSS-11
6	743 Debarr*	D-12
7	743 Debarr*	D-13
8	Streetscape facing 750 Debarr	SSS-12
9	751 Debarr	D-10
0	751 DeBarr	D-11
1	Streetscape facing 755 Debarr	SSS-13
2	755 Debarr	H-11
3	755 DeBarr	H-12
4	757 Debarr	H-9
5	757 DeBarr	H-10
6	Streetscape facing 763 Debarr	SSS-15
7	Streetscape facing 764 Debarr	SSS-14
8	766 Debarr	D-7
9	766 DeBarr	D-9
0	Streetscape facing 770 Debarr	SSS-16
1	Streetscape facing 783 Debarr	SSS-17
2	Streetscape facing 101 East Duffy	S-12
3	101 East Duffy	E-3
4	101 East Duffy	E-2
5	Streetscape facing 113 East Duffy	S-14
6	113 East Duffy	E-5
7	113 East Duffy	E-4
8	Streetscape of East Duffy, facing 702 Monnet	S-15

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Photographs

Section number _____ Page 3

9	Streetscape of East Duffy, facing 701 Jenkins	S-13
0	Streetscape of West Duffy, facing 701 Debarr	S-8
1	103-107 West Duffy*	E-0
2	103-107 West Duffy*	E-1
3	Streetscape of West Duffy, facing 701 Debarr	S-10
4	Streetscape of West Duffy, facing 707 Jenkins	S-11
5	Streetscape of West Duffy, facing 201	S-9
6	201-207 West Duffy*	D-23
7	201-207 West Duffy*	D-24
8	202-208 West Duffy*	H-23
9	202-208 West Duffy*	H-24
0	Streetscape of West Duffy, facing 225	S-7
1	215 West Duffy	I-6
2	215 West Duffy	I-5
3	225 West Duffy	D-21
4	225 West Duffy	D-22
5	Streetscape facing 206 Eddington	SS-1
6	206-208 Eddington*	C-15
7	206-208 Eddington*	C-14
8	Streetscape facing 207 Eddington	S-24
9	209-211 Eddington	E-13
0	209-211 Eddington	E-14
1	Streetscape facing 212 Eddington	SS-3
2	212 Eddington	E-15
3	212 Eddington	E-16
4	Streetscape facing 217 Eddington	SS-2
5	217-219 Eddington*	C-16
6	217-219 Eddington*	C-17
7	220 Eddington*	C-3
8	220 Eddington*	C-4
9	221 Eddington*	E-17
00	221 Eddington*	E-18
01	702 Jenkins	G-1
02	702 Jenkins	G-2
03	Streetscape facing 710 Jenkins	SSS-4
04	706 Jenkins	G-3
05	706 Jenkins	G-4

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Photographs

Section number _____ Page 4

06	Streetscape facing 711 Jenkins	SSS-3
07	707 Jenkins	G-5
08	707 Jenkins	G-6
09	711 Jenkins*	A-35
10	711 Jenkins*	A-36
11	715 Jenkins	G-9
12	715 Jenkins	G-10
13	Streetscape facing 719 Jenkins	SSS-1
14	718 Jenkins	G-7
15	718 Jenkins	G-8
16	Streetscape facing 728 Jenkins	SSS-2
17	724 Jenkins	G-12
18	724 Jenkins	G-11
19	731 Jenkins	G-14
20	731 Jenkins	G-13
21	Streetscape facing 736 Jenkins	SSS-00
22	734 Jenkins	A-33
23	734 Jenkins	A-34
24	Streetscape facing 737 Jenkins	SS-24-A
25	737 Jenkins	G-15
26	737 Jenkins	G-16
27	Streetscape facing 746 Jenkins	SSS-0
28	744 Jenkins*	A-32
29	744 Jenkins	A-31
30	Streetscape facing 747 Jenkins	SS-22
31	747 Jenkins	G-19
32	747 Jenkins	G-17
33	749-761 Jenkins	A-28
34	749-761 Jenkins	A-24
35	Streetscape facing 750 Jenkins	SS-24
36	750 Jenkins	G-20
37	750 Jenkins	G-21
38	Streetscape facing 756 Jenkins	SS-23
39	760 Jenkins*	G-23
40	760 Jenkins*	G-22
41	Streetscape facing 765 Jenkins	SS-20
42	763 Jenkins	G-24

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetPhotographs
Section number _____ Page 5

143	763 Jenkins	G-18
144	Streetscape facing 764 Jenkins	SS-21
145	764 Jenkins*	A-26
146	746 Jenkins*	A-25
147	766 Jenkins*	A-24
148	766 Jenkins*	A-23
149	768 Jenkins*	A-22
150	768 Jenkins*	A-21
151	Streetscape facing 207-209 McCullough	SS-8
152	207-209 McCullough*	C-8
153	207-209 McCullough*	C-7
154	211-213 McCullough*	C-5
155	211-213 McCullough*	C-6
156	Streetscape facing 221 McCullough	SS-10
157	Streetscape facing 208 McCullough	SS-9
158	220 McCullough	F-10
159	220 McCullough	F-11
160	220 1/2 McCullough	B-19
161	Streetscape facing 232 McCullough	SS-11
162	222 McCullough*	B-23
163	222 McCullough *	F-12
164	Alley between McCullough and Eddington facing 227 McCullough	SS-12
165	223 1/2 McCullough*	C-2
166	223 1/2 McCullough*	C-1
167	227 McCullough*	F-13
168	227 McCullough*	F-14
169	227 1/2 McCullough*	B-24
170	227 12 McCullough*	F-15
171	228 McCullough*	B-20
172	228 McCullough*	B-21
173	234 McCullough	F-17
174	234 McCullough	F-16
175	Streetscape facing 702 Monnett	S-17
176	702 Monnett	I-23
177	702 Monnett	I-24
178	Streetscape facing 705 Monnett	S-16
179	707-711 Monnett	C-24
180	707-711 Monnett	E-6
181	Streetscape facing 714 Monnett	S-18
182	714 Monnett*	C-23
183	714 Monnett*	C-22
184	Streetscape facing 713 Monnett	S-19

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Photographs
Page 6

185	719 Monnett	E-7
186	719 Monnett	E-8
187	Streetscape facing 718 Monnett	S-20
188	724 Monnett*	C-20
189	724 Monnett*	C-21
190	Streetscape facing 726 Monnett	S-21
191	726 Monnett*	E-10
192	726 Monnett*	E-9
193	730 Monnett	E-11
194	730 Monnett	E-12
195	Streetscape facing 803 Monnett	S-22
196	803 Monnett*	E-19
197	803 Monnett*	E-20
198	893 Monnett*	E-23
199	Streetscape facing 806 Monnett	S-23
200	806 Monnett	E-21
201	806 Monnett	E-22
202	807 Monnett*	C-12
203	807 Monnett*	C-13
204	Streetscape facing 814 Monnett	SS-4
205	Streetscape facing 815 Monnett	SS-5
206	810 Monnett	F-0
207	810 Monnett	F-1
208	814 Monnett	F-2
209	814 Monnett	F-3
210	815 Monnett	F-4
211	815 Monnett	F-5
212	818 Monnett	F-6
213	818 Monnett	F-7
214	823 Monnett*	C-9
215	823 Monnett*	C-10

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

7

Section number _____ Page _____

016	823 Monnett	C-11
017	824 Monnett	F-9
018	825 Monnett	F-8
019	Streetscape facing 904 Monnett	SS-6
020	Streetscape facing 905 Monnett	SS-7
021	910 Monnett	F-23
022	910 Monnet	F-22
023	914 Monnett	H-8
024	914 Monnet	H-4
025	916 Monnett	H-6
026	916 Monnett	H-7
027	920 Monnett	H-5
028	920 Monnett	H-3

Historic Photographs

029	743 DeBarr
030	757 DeBarr
031	763 DeBarr
032	772 DeBarr
033	783 DeBarr

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

Section number _____ Page 8

**Photo Index
for Debarr Historic District
(*Non-Contributing structures)**

<u>Address</u>	<u>Location of Negative in Log</u>
101 East Boyd*	A-29
101 East Boyd*	A-30
Streetscape facing 101 East Boyd	SS-18
201 East Boyd	B-17
201 East Boyd	B-18
Streetscape facing 211 East Boyd	SS-17
211 East Boyd	F-19
211 East Boyd	F-20
215 East Boyd*	B-15
215 East Boyd*	B-16
Streetscape facing 217 East Boyd	SS-16
221 East Boyd*	F-18
221 East Boyd*	F-21
Streetscape facing 313 East Boyd	SS-14
Streetscape facing 305 East Boyd	SS-15
313 East Boyd*	I-21
313 East Boyd*	I-22
East Boyd and Railroad frontage, facing 313 E. Boyd	SS-13
Streetscape facing 103 West Boyd	SS-19
101 West Boyd	H-2
101 West Boyd	H-1
West Boyd, facing 119	SSS-18
Streetscape facing 701 Debarr	SSS-6
701 Debarr	D-19
701 Debarr	D-20
Streetscape facing 707 Debarr	SSS-7
707-709 Debarr*	H-21
707-709 Debarr*	H-22
Streetscape facing 708 Debarr	SSS-5
708 Debarr	H-19
708 Debarr	H-20

DeBarr Historic District Norman, Oklahoma

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